



Digitalization

Modelling & Visualizing Heat shielding effects during a fire

Antea Group

Understanding today.
Improving tomorrow.

Heat shielding effects during a fire



- Introduction
- Heat radiation models
- Tools to use
- Examples
- Under development
- Questions

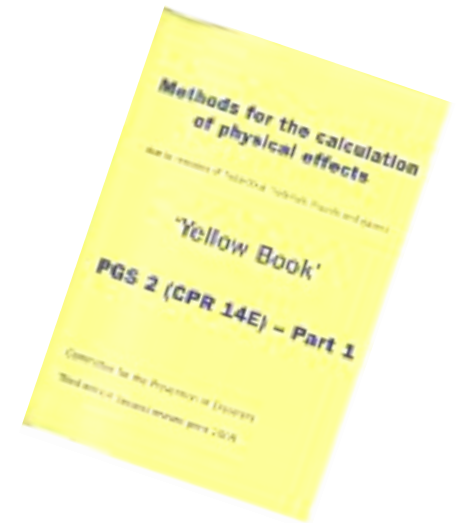
Introduction



- Industrial fires (outdoors)
 - Tankfire, bundfire, proces equipment fire, truck/trainloading fire, jet fire
- Shielding effects are not often incorporated
 - Can make the difference between approved or disapproved
 - Can save money
- Tools that can take this into account (not limited)
 - CFD
 - Phast
 - GIS (under development)
- Simple shields can make a difference
 - Choose the right material

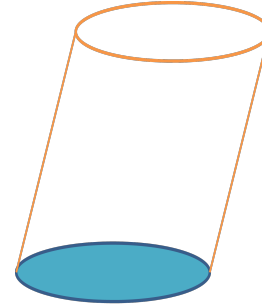
Heat radiation - Conventional models

- Goal: determine effect distances in an effective and non time-consuming way
- Foundation is laid in: PGS 2/CPR 14 E/"Yellow Book". Collected '80 - '90 by TNO NL
- Used in programs such as Phast, Effects etc.
- 2D in basis



Heat radiation – Conventional models

- Current model:
 - Circular Heat column
 - No interaction with environment
- Physical
 - Evaporation
 - Combustion heat
- Empirical
 - Heat radiation
 - Sooty Flame



Heat radiation – Conventional models

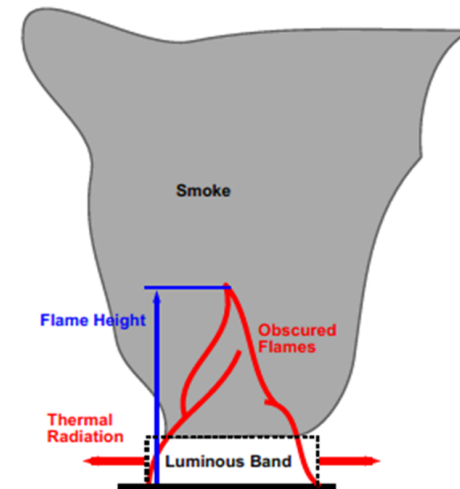
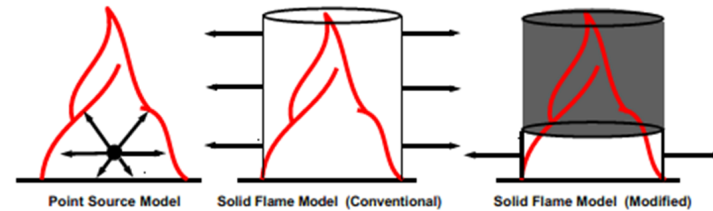


- Burn rate
 - Evaporation rate (heat of vaporisation)
 - Heat released during combustion (Heat of combustion)
- Flame type
 - SEP (Surface Emissive Power)
 - Luminous, smoky and general

Heat radiation – Conventional models

- Flame Types:

- Luminous
- Smoky
- General



- Determines:

- Maximum surface emissive power,
- Maximum burn rate,
- Emissive power length scale,
- Pool fire burn duration.



Conventional model limitations!



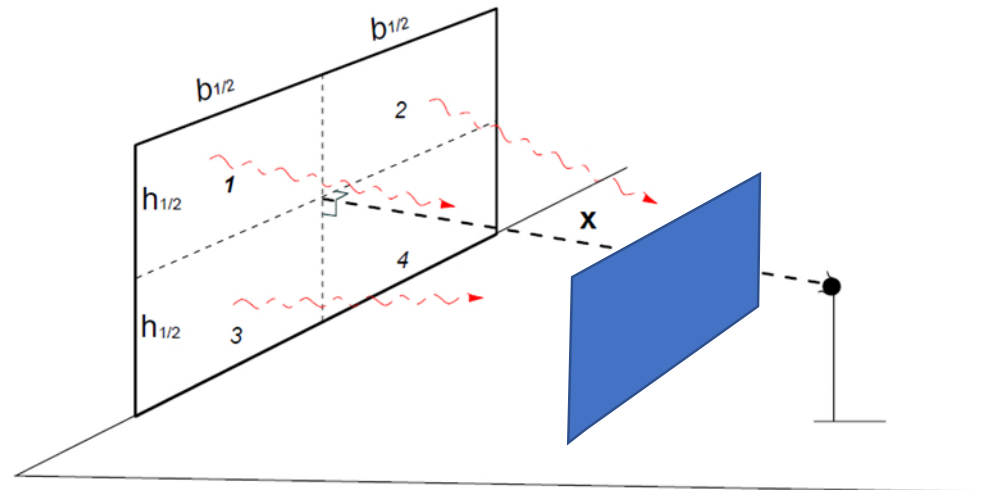
- Choice of substance is essential
- What to do with a mixture of substances?
- Shielding cannot be quantified

Licensed situation determines worst case. Not as build situation

Viewfactor - shielding

The viewfactor is the ratio between received and emitted radiation per unit area.

- the intensity of the radiation source Q (kW/m²);
- the visibility factor $F_v(x)$, which is a function of the distance x from the source



Heat radiation damage estimate



Heat Flux put in perspective.

Heat Flux (kW/m²)	Example
1	Sunny day in Greece
2.5	Typical firefighter exposure
3-5	Pain to skin within seconds
20	Threshold flux to floor at flashover
Approx. 60	HC Poolfire edge
60 - 250	Flames over surface

Heat radiation damage estimate



- 12.5 kW/m² escalation potential for installation (storage tanks, piping, equipment) containing (fire) hazardous substances (IP-19)
- 32 - 37.5 kW/m² fast escalation potential, within minutes (IP-19)
- 250 kW/m² potential heat flux within the pool fire (IP-19)
- 350 kW/m² potential heat flux within a jet fire (IP-19)

But ...

Heat radiation damage estimate



Escalation potential depending on:

- % irradiated area (shielding)
- Installation volume (m³)
- Installation content (type of substance)
- Self-cooling power of inventory
- Safety measures (e.g. cooling systems)
- Venting philosophy
- Insulation
- Scenario duration (x minutes)

Tools to use (basic to advanced)

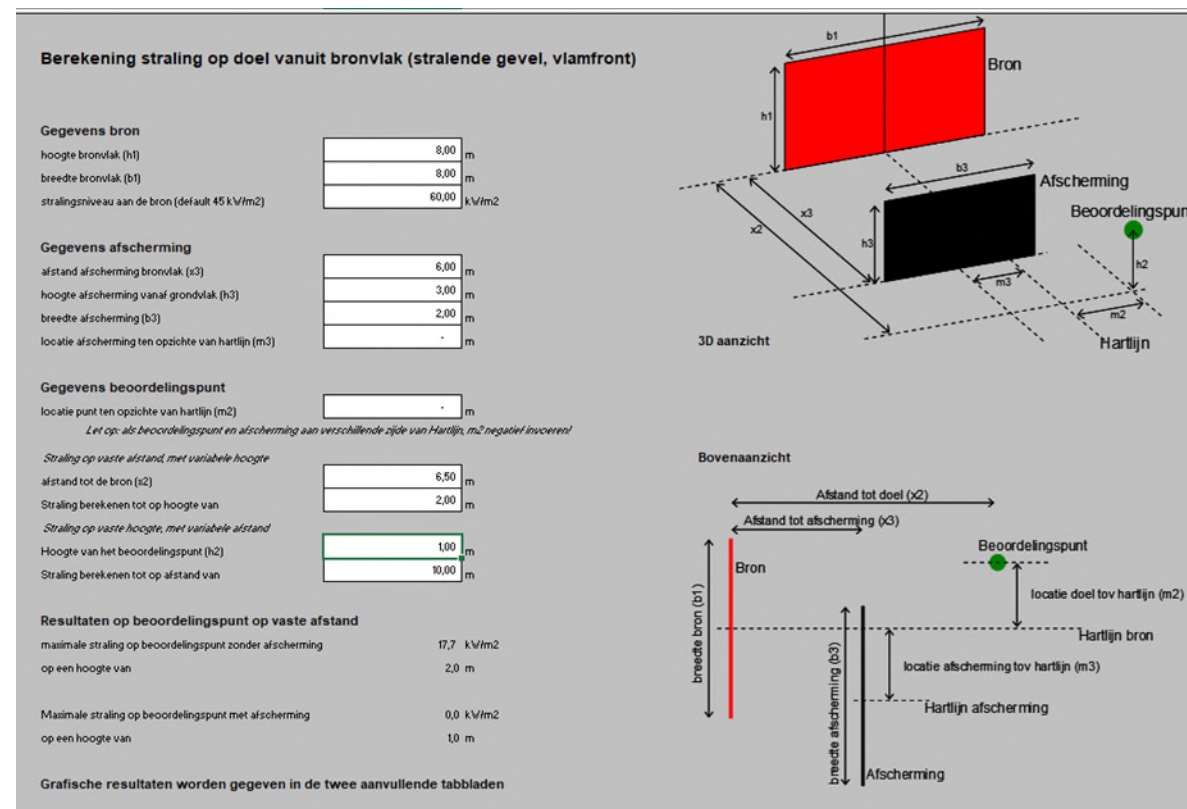


- Excel calculation sheets
- Aloha Cameo (free to use)
- Licenced software (most frequently used):
 - Effects, Shell FRED (GEXCON)
 - Phast (DNV)
- CFD
- GIS applications (under development)

3D	Shielding
No	?
No	No
No	No
Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes
Yes	Yes

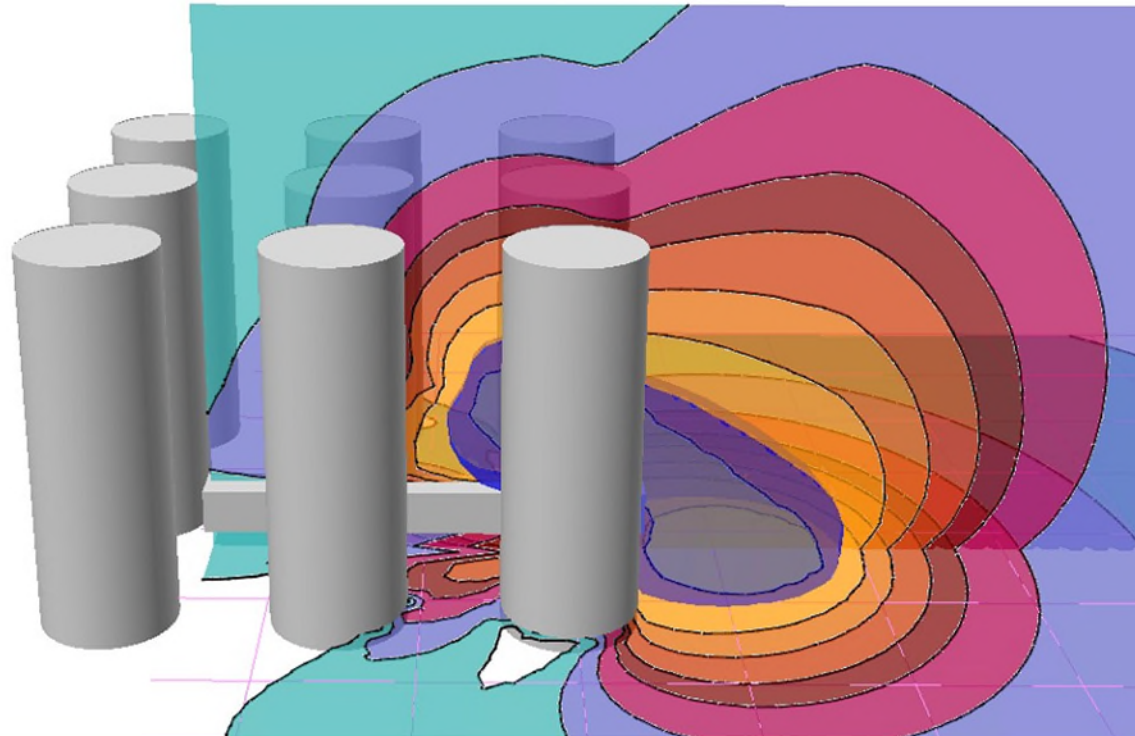
Fire wall height requirement

- Is height sufficient?
- What length?



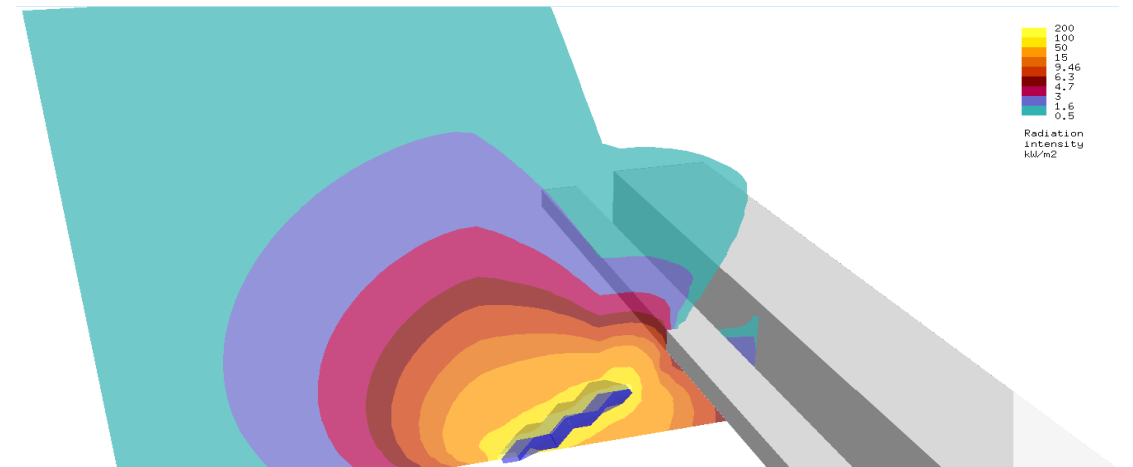
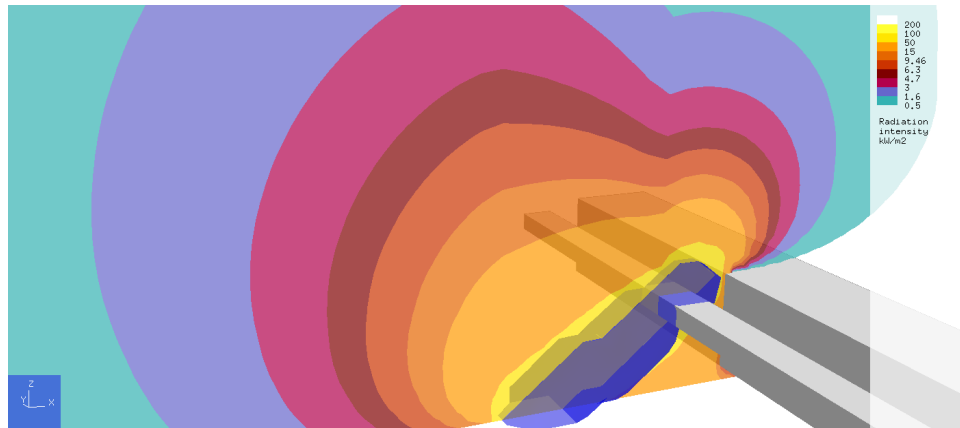
Storage tanks cooling requirements

- Is cooling water capacity sufficient?
- Shielding effect needs to be determined



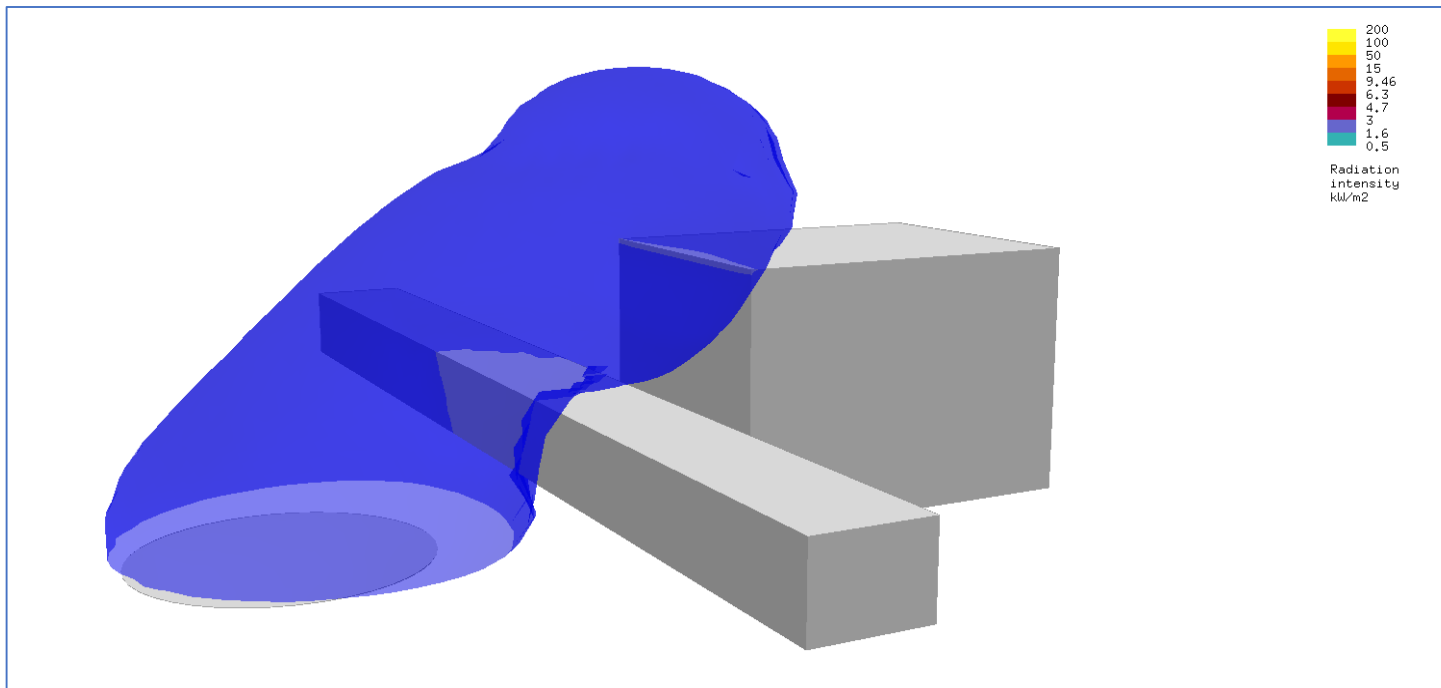
Pipe rack shielding effects

- Main pipe rack contains hazardous pipelines
- Is additional protection required?



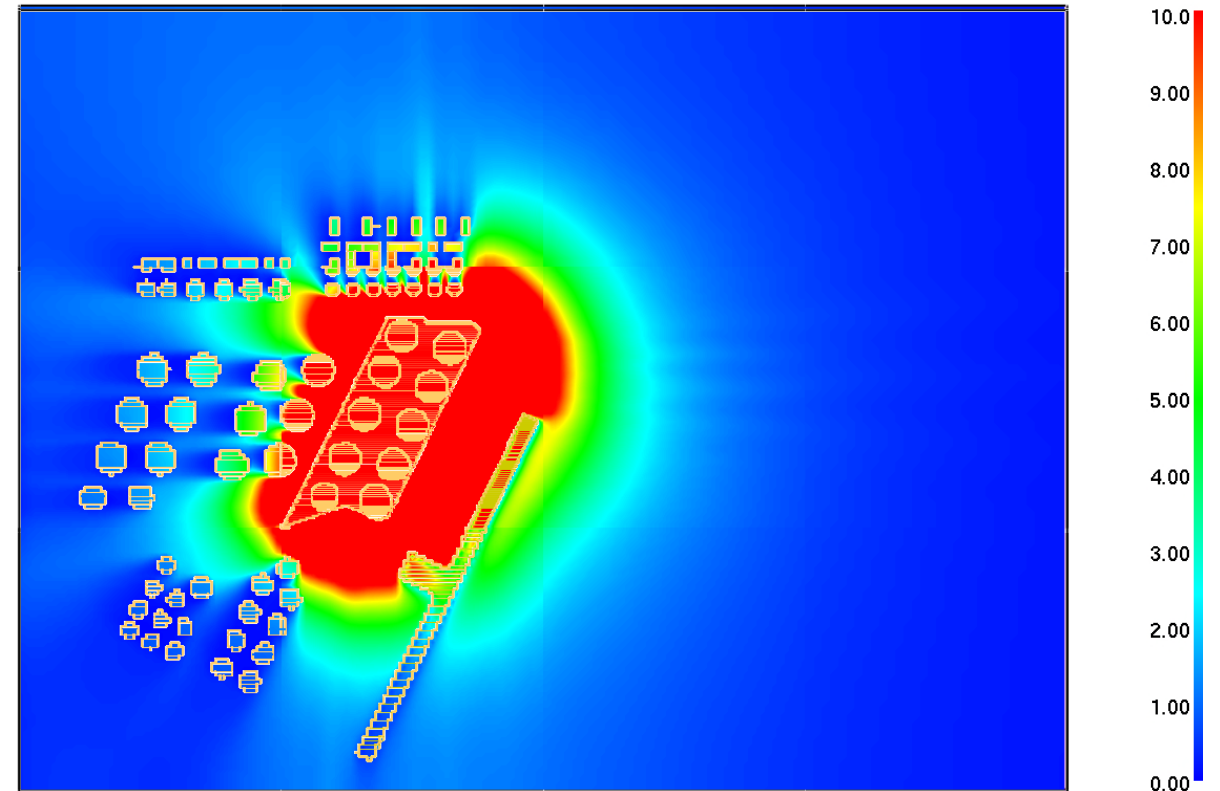
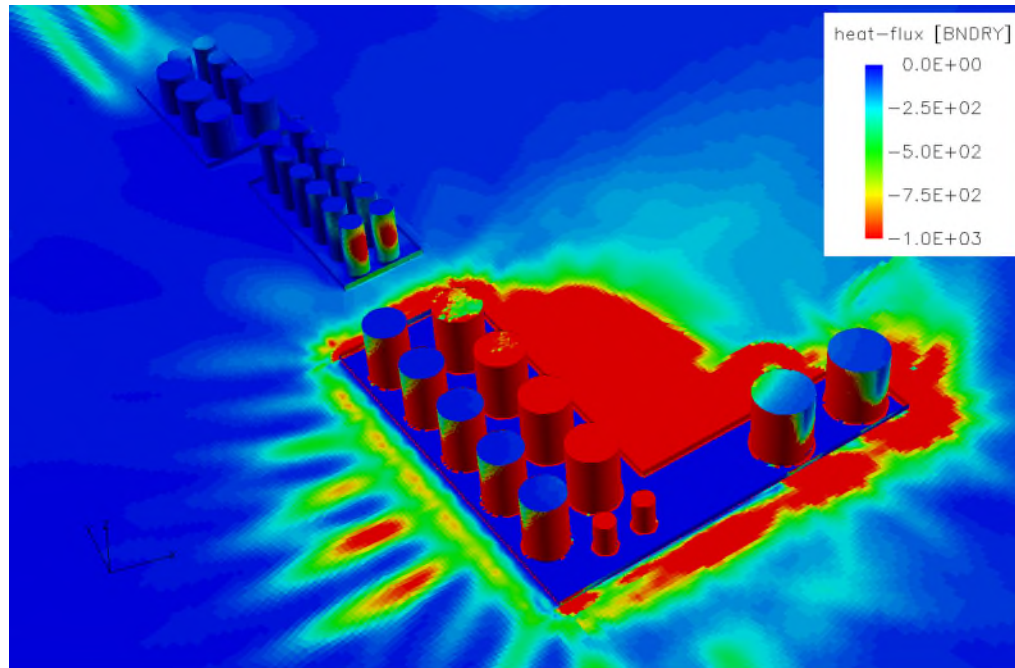
Pipe rack shielding effects

- Building receiving heat radiation contains hazardous equipment
- Without shielding effect heat radiation levels to high



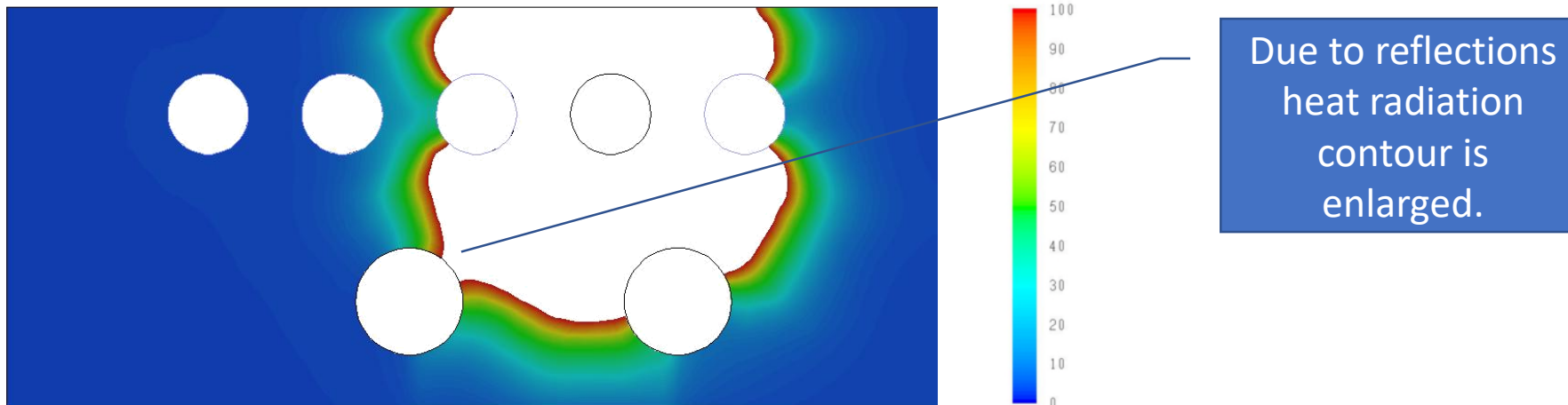
Example CFD – Shielding effect

- CFD simulations can be more precise.



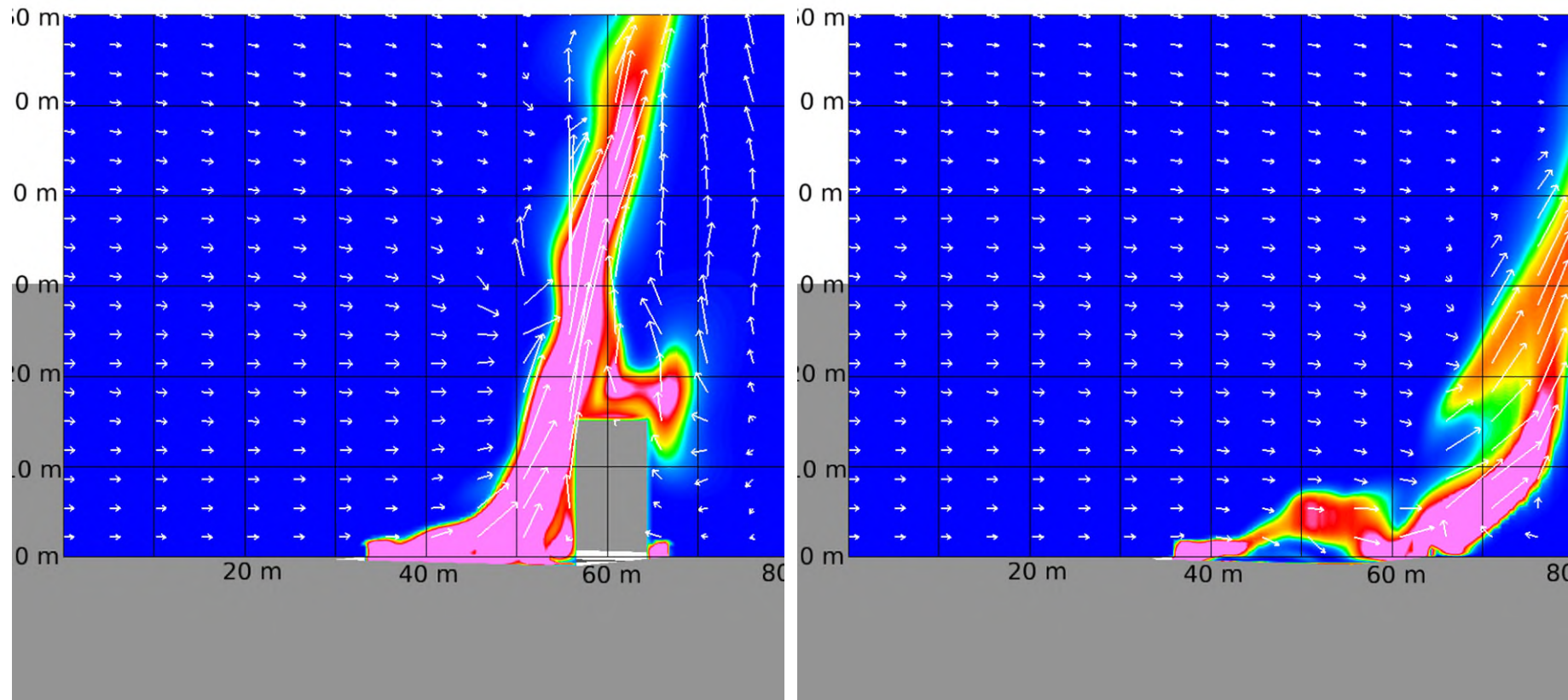
Example CFD – Reflection effect

- Reflections can cause extra attention areas

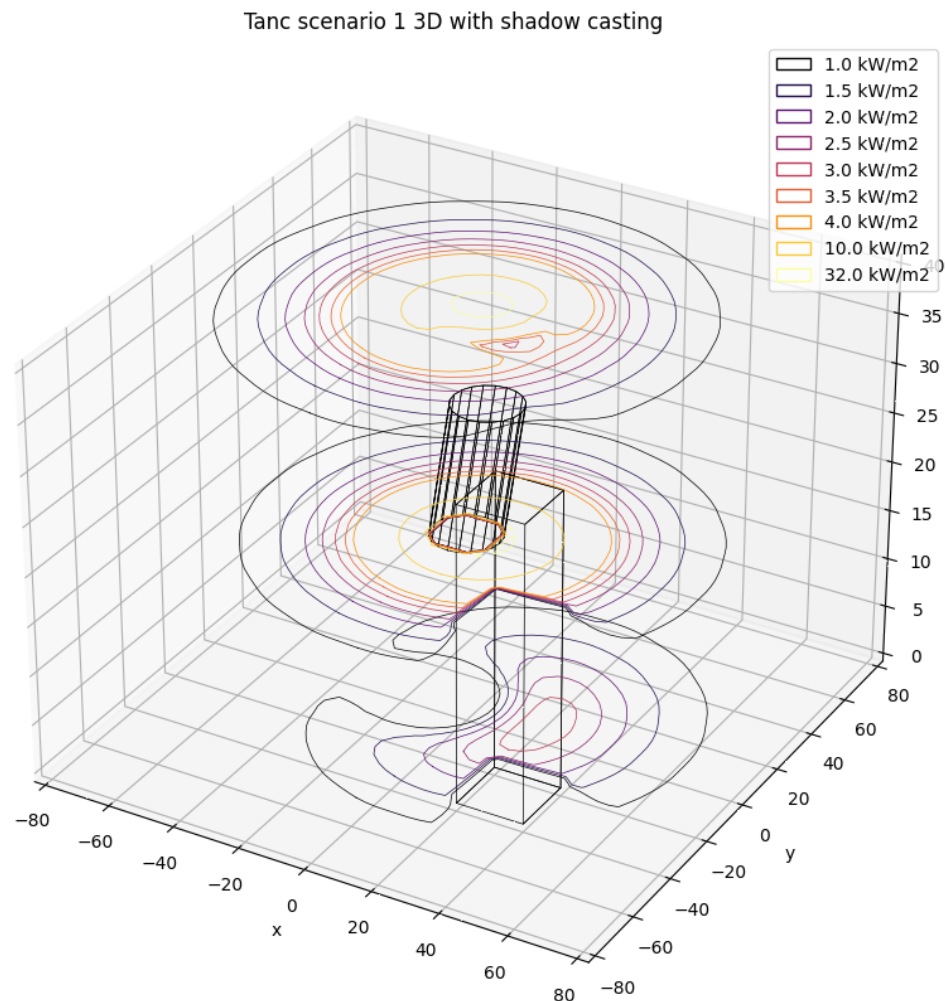


Example CFD - Channel effect

High objects will channel the flames upward



Effect module in ArcGIS online



Effect module in ArcGIS online



The screenshot displays the "Plasbranden" (Plasbranden) application interface. At the top left, the title "Plasbranden" is visible, followed by a "Start" button and a prominent "Rekenmodule" button. The main area is a 3D perspective view of a site plan with various buildings and circular features. A toolbar with standard GIS navigation icons is located in the top left of the map area. On the right side, there is a configuration panel with the Antea Group logo at the top. This panel includes several input fields, each with an asterisk indicating a required field: "Brandstof*" (Fuel) with a dropdown menu showing "-Selecteren-"; "Windrichting*" (Wind direction) with a dropdown menu showing "-Selecteren-"; "Windsnelheid*" (Wind speed) with a numeric input field; "Luchtdruk*" (Air pressure) with a numeric input field; "Temperatuur*" (Temperature) with a numeric input field; "Luchtvochtigheid*" (Humidity) with a numeric input field; and "Resolutie*" (Resolution) with a text input field. At the bottom of the configuration panel, there is a partially visible field labeled "Thresholds*". A status bar at the bottom center of the map area shows "Geselecteerde objecten:0".

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